NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917, - Copyright, 1917, by the Sun Printing and Publish

ONE CENT In Greater New York TWO CENTS.

# **CONFEREES ADD** \$250,000,000 TO WAR TAX BILL

Deadlock Broken and Total Now Stands Around \$2,666,000,000.

WILL REPORT TO-DAY

Exemption Rates of Profits Tax Subjects Set at 7 and 9 Per Cent.

NEW PRINCIPLE IS USED

Senate Yields and Puts Second Class Mail Rates on Zone System.

Special Despatch to Tun Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- The deadlock ever the war revenue bill between the conferees of the House and Senate at last has been broken. To-night both sides announced they had reached an agreement whereunder their joint product might be presented at once to the two houses for approval in order that the war revenue bill may go to the White House for the Executive signa-

The revised draft of the bill was sent to the printer to-night. Presentation of the conference report to the House late to-morrow is planned. It will be considered first by the House, but the total time required is expected to be brief, and the enactment of the measure next week is regarded as assured.

\$250,000,000 Over Senate Total.

The bill has been increased to raise bout \$2,700.000.000 Federal revenue in addition to \$1,333,000,000 to be obtained under existing law. Additional taxes of between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000

over those of the Senate measure, which totalled \$2,416,000,000, were added by the conferees. As passed by the House, the total was \$1,868,000,000.

The principal relinquishment on the part of the House came in acceptance of the Senate's dictation that the rate per cent of exemption of individuals, firms and corporations subjected to the war profits tax should not be upon the flat rate of \$ per cent, in all cases, but that there should be a differentiation.

The Senate bill had provided that cor-

The Senate bill had provided that cor-porations and others subject to the tax should be exempted 10 per cent, where the pre-war incomes had been normal or the pre-war incomes had been normal or abnormal, and that the weaker concerns which had made subnormal profits in the pre-war period should have a 6 per cent. exemption accorded. The con-ferees split the difference and agreed

effected in the interest of harmony and tion the dephased upon no scientific principle what-Arizona town seever. This fact was admitted by all in the tour. hands. But it did furnish a meeting. ground and the conferees welcomed the an agreement regardless

## New War Profits Tax Basis.

The war profits schedule has been changed in its general principles from a profits is meant under the terms of the proposed law profits of the years 1911, 1912 and 1913—a percentage of the sains upon the capital invested. A modified definition of "capital" has been adopted by the conferees. It is in point of fact the Senate's definition, but calculating actual capital it provides

tock must be considered and that good will, including trade marks and trade brands and other intangible property of corporation or company, must be calculated as of value on January 1,

war excess profits and \$842,200,000 on incomes were substantially unchanged, the conference increases being divided among many items, with a few new taxes added, and many eliminated House provisions restored.

The only change in the Senate incom tax section was to rearrange and harmonize a few graduated surtaxes on in comes over \$50,000, without substantia change in revenue returns or individual taxation. Normal taxes on individuals and corporations and the lowered individual exemptions as revised in the Sen-

## Second Class Mail Zone Rates.

The Senate yielded to the House in principle with regard to the postal schedule. The second class mail rates der the agreed revision of the conferces will be upon a zone system of charges. The minimum rate for second class matter under the compromise pro-vision will be 1 cent per pound or a fraction thereof for transportation for a radius of 150 miles from the point of publication. The rate for the second publication. The rate for the second zone will be 15 cent higher and for sub-sequent zones, the radius of which remains to be defined, the ratio will be in-

### McAdoo Gives Plan of New Liberty Loan

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—
Salient features of the second Liberty Loan, as announced to-night by Secretary McAdoo, are as follows:

AMOUNT—Unlimited, with

\$3,000,000,000 as a minimum.
The total issue will be for \$3,000,000,000 plus one-half the amount of the oversubcription.
(If the total subscription is for five billions, the issue will be four; if for six billions, the actual issue will be four and a half billions).

billions).
TERM OF BONDS—Maturity
twenty-five years: Redeemable
at the option of the Secretary of
the Treasury in ten years.
DENOMINATIONS OF BONDS

-\$50 and multiples of \$50. INTEREST RATE—Four per cent., payable semi-annually on November 15 and May 15. TERMS OF PAYMENT—Two

per cent. upon application, 18 per, cent. November 15, 40 per cent. December 14, and 40 per cent. January 15, 1918.

CONVERTIBILITY—Bonds of

this issue may be converted into bonds of any succeeding issue bearing a higher rate of interest than 4 per cent., during the period of the war, if such con-version is made within six months of the issue of the higher rate

# WILSON ORDERS LABOR SURVEY

Confers With New Commission and Broadens Scope to Include Nation.

Washington, Sept. 27.—In prepara-tion for an inquiry into labor conditions in the West the special commission ap-pointed by President Wilson and headed

in the West the special commission appointed by President Wilson and headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, held its first meeting to-day and received its instructions from the President.

After the conference at the White House it was indicated that the commission, which will leave Monday for Arizona, expects to broaden the scope of its survey to include the general labor unrest throughout the United States, rather than only in the West, and to recommend to the President a comprehensive policy of dealing with the situation as a war emergency.

The commission during its two months trip plans to visit Arisona, California, Warney of the application of the oversubscription of the last issue. It was felt by many that a serious mistake was made before in not having made provision for such a contingency and that it was unfortunate that the oversubscription had to be returned.

The new bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent, will run to November 15, 1942, and be redeemable at the option of the Government at any time after November 15, 1927. As in the case of the last issue. It does not have a serious mistake was made before in not having made provision for such a contingency and that it was unfortunate that the oversubscription had to be returned.

The new bonds will bear interest at 4 per cent, will run to November 15, 1942, and be redeemable at the option of the form of the commission of the last issue. It was made before in not having made provision for such a serious mistake was made before in not having made provision for such a serious mistake was made before in not having made provision for such a serious mistake was made before in not having made provision for such a serious mistake was made before in not having made provision for such a continue made provision for such a continue m

The commission during its two months trip plans to visit Arisona, California, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado

By public hearings and private conversations with workmen, industrial as soon as all payments are completed. The new bonds, unlike the old bonds, the causes of strikes, industrial Workers of the World activities and other industrial troubles hampering the causes.

the commission are Verner Reed of Colo-rado, a lead and zinc operator and ranch owner, who acted successfully as a Government conclilator in settling recent miners' strikes at Leadville, and Col. U. L. Spangler of Pennsylvania, a retired coal operator, who represented the Labor Department last summer in arranging with Western industries to adjust their periods of temporary shutdown so that workmen could go to the farms during the harrest season. the harvest season.

## Labor Men on Commission.

Others on the commission are John H. Walker, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and E. R. Marsh, president of the Washington State Labo Federation. Felix Frankfurter, the cor mission's secretary, is special assistant to Secretary Baker on labor questions arising out of war production, and until recently was professor of law at Har-

In answer to a query of leaders of a strike at Clifton, Ariz, concerning the Commission's mission, Secretary Wil-son to-day telegraphed:

look into all the dis putes in Arizona with a view to find-ing just basis of adjustment, and will use all our influence to secure the acceptance of such a basis. We would be gratified if your strike could settled and operations resumed pend-ing arrival of the Commission.

## DEADLOCKED ON COAL.

Miners and Operators Are Hoping Wilson Will Raise Prices.

Special Despatch to Tan Sun. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—The wage outroversy between the coal miners and operators on the settlement of which dends practically the entire bituminous coal supply of the United States, con-tinued to-day in a deadlock. The miners displayed no signs of of the United States, con

weakening in their demand for an in-crease of 25 per cent. in the pay of men working by the top, and an in-crease of about 70 per cent. for the day

# M'ADOO WAIVES LIMIT TOTAL ON **NEW WAR LOAN**

Will Issue Bonds for Fifty P. C. of All Subscriptions Above \$3,000,000,000.

INTEREST AT 4 PER CENT.

Believed to Be First Time in Country's History of an

Unrestricted Issue.

In most instances, except where required for actual Government service, the ships, it was said, will be turned back to their owners for operation on Government account subject at all times to any deposition the Shipping Board may direct.

The rates announced will cut sharply the present charter rates charged by American vessels for carrying Government and navy instead of by the owners, and the rates fixed for their use are \$4.15 for cargo boats and \$5.75 a ton gross of the offer. This is the first instance, it is believed, in the country's history of the offer. This is the first instance, it is believed, in the country's history of an unlimited offering of its bonds. In the offering of its bonds and o

war loans and which was urged by some bankers at the time of the first loan.

As announced by Mr. McAdoo the second Liberty Bond issue will be for \$3,000,000,000 or as much more as the public evince a desire to accept to the limit of the authorization by Congress.

The three billion dollars is the mini-The three billion dollars is the minimum sum desired by the Federal Treasury, but the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of this to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the subscription exceeds that amount. In other words, as Secretary McAdoo explained it to-night, if subscriptions amounting to five billion dollars are received four billion dollars of bonds may billion dollars of bonds may

### Will Pay 4 Per Cent.

This new feature of the bond issue is believed to have been decided upon as a result of the oversubscription of the

follows: 18 per cent on November 15, 40 per cent on December 14 and 40 per cent on January 15. The new bonds are expected to be ready for delivery

of labor organization. In this connection the deportation of workers from Arizona towns will be investigated early in the tour.

Other meetings of the commission will be held to-morrow and Saturday to perfect plans.

Besides Secretary Wilson members of the commission are Verner Reed of Colorado.

Mandall Mand

ecretary McAdoo's announcement reads as follows:
"With the approval of the President I have determined to offer on October 1, 1917, three billion or more dollars of United States of America 4 per cent. convertible gold bonds, due on November 15, 1942, and subject to redemption at the option of the United States at par and accrued interest on and after No. cember 15, 1927. The bonds will bear vember 15, 1927. The bonds will bear interest from November 15, 1917, and the interest will be payable on May 15

## and November 15 in each year.

Oversubscription Anticipated. "The exact amount of bonds to be issued under this offering will depend on the amount of subscription received. It is of course to be expected that subriptions considerably in excess of three billion dollars will be received, and in that event the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of three billion dollars billion dollars will be received, and in that event the right is reserved to allot bonds in excess of three billion dollars to the extent of not over one-half of the sum by which the subscriptions received exceed three billion dollars.

"The bonds will be offered as before tates matters. The fact that Austria precipitates matters. The fact that Austria precipitates matters, and some specific set by Austria precipitates matters, and some specific set by Austria precipitates matters, and some specific set that Austria precipitates matters, and some specific set by Austria precipitates matters.

at par and accrued interest, and will be in denominations of \$50 and multiples

"The bonds shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, averaged by this Government.

This nation is engaged in war, it is explained, because it is fighting for democracy and it is fighting with the Enpossessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, averaged in war, it is explained, because it is fighting with the Enpossessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes, comonly known as sur-taxes, and excess profits and war profits taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnerships, associations or corpora-

"The interest on an amount of bonds and certificates authorised by said act, the principal of which does not exceed aggregate \$5,000, owned in the aggregate \$0.000, owned by any individual, partnership, association or corporation, shall be exempt from the taxes provided for in clause (B) above.
"If a subsequent series of bonds (not including United States certificate of crease of about 70 per cent. for the day mains to be defined, the ratio will be increased up to 6 cents per pound.

The increases in the postal rates under the terms of the revised law will set of their ground in the hope and expectation that the Government through the from the date of the present enactment. The first increase in second class rates will not become effective until July 1, 1918.

Of the \$250,000,000 to \$200,000,000 additional agreed to by the conferees about one-third was placed upon postalized. The House 1 cent letter tax, estimated to raise \$10,000,000, which was relicted by the conferees, and the graduated by the Contents of the present class of the present enaction that the flower parks and the graduative form the date of the present enactment. The first increase in second class rate and the present enactment and the present enactment. The first increase in the postal rates are said to concede that the mine, which he and President Wilson set several weeks ago.

The mineral are said to concede that the operators are running their mines at a markin of profit which hardly could be reduced. Both sides, however, are willing to have the whole question settled by an increase in the price in coal, which in turn will allow the increase in the present series shall have the privilege and the present series shall have the privilege and the present series and plant the privilege and the present series, not less than adjustment of accrued interests, with Senate exceptions of out of the series of the present series, not less than adjustment of accrued interests, with Senate exceptions of out of the present series, in the privilege must be impressed and their attractions remainded to raise some millions material points. The mineral are said to concede that the mineral are said to concede that the operators are running their mines and of the President of the United States and the Imperial German Government (the date of such than the privilege and the present series and the present series and the present serie indebtedness, war saving certificates and other obligations maturing not more than five years from the issue of such

## IU. S. WILL COMMANDEER ALL BIG WELCOME AMERICAN MERCHANT SHIPS

Total of 458 Vessels With 2,000,000 Tons Capacity Will Be Taken Over October 15-Coast Craft Included to Be Replaced by Neutral Bottoms.

ocean service will be requisitioned by the Government October 15, the Shipping Board announced to-day in a state-ment giving the charter rates at which the years will be a statement giving the charter rates at which
the vessels will be taken over. American ships available for ocean traffic
total slightly more than 2,000,000 tone,
but some of them already have been
taken over for the army and navy.

In most instances, except where required for actual Government service,
the ships, it was said, will be turned
back to their owners for operation on
Government account subject at all times
to any disposition the Shipping Board

For freight vessele the rates a ton a month, figured on time charter on a basis of dead weight tonnage, are as

Vessels of a speed in excess of eleven knots will be allowed fifty cents a ton additional for each knot or fraction over eleven.

For passenger vessels the board adopted a twofold basis of classification, Class A, comprising steamships with a capacity more than 150 pas-sengers, and Class B, with a capacity of from 75 to 150 passengers. Steam-

Rome Due to Monarchy's

Shaky Condition.

deferred, is indicated by reports re-

The need of stemming the tide of America's war preparations through

pacifist propaganda is linked with cries

It is even being urged that President Wilson is particularly anxious to avoid a clash between Austria-Hungary and

the United States "because of the great

These advices prompted THE SUN correspondent to-day to make inquiry in

authoritative quarters as to the present relations between the United States Gov-ernment and the Government of Austria.

No Specific Reason for War.

The United States has not declared

war on Austria, it is explained, because

there has been no specific reason, no specific case of attack on American rights which would justify such action. President Wilson is known to be par-

Hungary is an enemy of the Entente is likewise not a clear out cause for action

reasonable and practical method of achieving its aims. The chosen enemy of the United States, it is added, is the

German Government, which is the ring-leader in the ranks of military autocrats.

It is not regarded as necessary for this Government to seek particular or in-dividual quarrels with Germany's

There has been no case so far of in

There has been no case so far of in-fringement of American rights by Aus-tria to warrant war. When war came between Germany and the United States in April Austria broke diplomatic rela-tions with the United States by handing his passports to Joseph Clark Grew, the American Charge at Vienna, on April 8.

Our Rights Not Attacked.

It was fully expected here that we

would follow, and war would have fol-lowed at the first attack on American rights. But so far Austria has not only

refrained from attacking American rights, but has likewise taken no steps

to press matters.

There has been and is ample op-portunity for the Austrian Government to declare war on the United States, but

cans of \$125,000,000 have already be-

Loans of \$125,000,000 have already been made by the United States to Italy and war supplies are constantly being shipped. Both these are warlike acts if Austria chooses to so interpret them. International law does not forbid this action on the part of the United States, but almost entry armhanisms the risk of war

but simply emphasizes the risk of war from the neutral which is being so in-jured. President Wilson and Secretary Lansing appreciate the risk and are

Chilean Cabinet Resigns.

Santiago, Chile, Sept. 21. — The

rilling to take the consequen

ceived in official circles here.

Washington, Sept. 27.—Every American merchant vessel of more than 2,500 steamship rates, based on time charters and figured gross register, are as follows:

knots, \$10; fourteen knots, \$10.50; fifteen knots, \$11; more than fifteen knots, \$11.50.

Class B: Ten to eleven knots, \$8 a ton; twelve knots, \$3.50; thirteen knots \$9; fourteen knots, \$9.50; fifteen knots \$10; more than fifteen knots, \$19.50.

Some Taken Over Entirely.

basis of dead weight tonnage, are as follows:

More than 10,000 tons, \$5.75; \$,001 to 10,000 tons, \$6; 6.001 to 8,000 tons, \$6.25; 4,001 to 6,000 tons, \$6.50; 3,001 to 4,000 tons, \$6.75; 2,500 to 3,000 tons, \$6.75; 2,500 tons, \$6.75 replace ships drawn from regular trade routes and from the coastwise service with neutral tonnage, for which negotiations now are pending with neutral Governments. Foreign ships will be ad-mitted into the coastwise service by sur-pension of the coastwise shipping laws A bill to make this suspension possible

# FEARS AUSTRIA HAIG HOLDS ALL WILL COLLAPSE FLANDERS GAINS

German Resistance Desperate, Germany's Peace Drive at but Seven Counter Attacks Fail Enemy.

LONDON, Sept. 27 .- Although still e WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—That Ger-nany's present peace drive is partly ingaged in a bitter struggle the British troops to-night are on the last ridge fluenced by fear that Austria-Hungary which separates the Allies from the will collapse if negotiations are long plains of Flanders and are holding their gains. Yesterday's tremendous drive developed toward evening into a series of detached but equally vigorous actions, in which the Germans vainly used every resource at their command to retake the vital ground they had lost.

This morning found the situation about the same, the all night efforts of lightly same, the same, the all night efforts of in this war. You will do big things in this war, you Americans."

the pre-war period should have a 6 per cent. exemption accorded. The concerns of subnormal income that the concerns of subnormal income should enjoy an exemption of 7 per cent. of profits and that the normal and about the normal concerns should be exempted up to 9 per cent.

This agreement was purely and simply as a means of discrediting the extension of the part of both houses.

The Governor of each State will be conversion stought. Particular attention will use paid to the charges of organized labor that I. W. W. W. activities in many cases have been encouraged and financed by corporations as a means of discrediting the extension of the period of six to be the made in Germany to 9 per cent.

This agreement was purely and simply as a means of discrediting the extension of labor organization. In this connection of the period of six to be the made in Germany to should be exempted up to 9 per cent.

The Governor of each State will be conversion provided Fey.

The Governor of each State will be situation to the full realization, it is said, that peace must be procured within the next six months activities in many cases have been encouraged and financed by corporations as a means of discrediting the extension of labor organization. In this connection of the high conversion of the high conversion of discrediting the country's war programme.

Conversion Provided Fey.

If any subsequent issue of bonds shall war party has been brought to the full realization, it is said, that peace must be procured within the next six months if it is to be the made in Germany but such conversion privilege must be exercised within the period of six to be the made in Germany but such conversion privilege must be procured within the period of six to be the made in Germany but such conversion privilege must be exercised within the period of six to be the made in Germany but such conversion privilege must be conversion privile Field Marshal Haig's note upon the ground won after so hard a fight.

A Berlin official statement issued to-day in an effort to minimize the important of the British success is answered home, 856 Fifth avenue, where they will charges made on the floor.

Mr. Heffin said he wanted to find out the success is answered home, 856 Fifth avenue, where they will to Mr. Heffin said he wanted to find out the success is answered home.

Great pressure a being renewed at the Vatican by Austria to keep the peace movement alive. The imminence of an Austro-American war, if peace moves fail, is being emphasized and the rela-Austro-American war, if peace moves tance of the British success is answered fail, is being emphasized and the relations now existing between Austria and from the War Office in London; the United States are being described in fanciful manner.

To-day's German official communique states that the British troops gained less territory on the 26th than on the 20th. This is perfectly true. The attacking troops gained all their objectives on both days, but the objectives set for the operations of yesterday were smaller

In sentences which are purposely misleading. Von Ludendorff describes misleading, Von Ludendorff describes the fighting near Zonnebake and Gheluvelt. He omits to state that Zonnebeke was lost by the Gerr

Continued on Second Page.

## Mme. Clerget to Sing for Smoke Fund To-day

MME. GERMAINE CLERGET will give her open air con-cert in the Wall Street district at noon to-day. An unavoidable accident prevented the appearance of this grand opera star yester-day. The martyr mother will thrill business men in behalf of THE SUN Tobacco Fund.

Rear Admiral Usher will throw out the first ball when the champlonship team of the navy and a nine from the land dreadnaught Recruit meet at Ebbets Field tomorrow afternoon. The great baseball contest will start at 2:45 clock. Two bands will play and Major Kipp's prize company of marines will give an exhibition drill. This event marks the start of the campaign of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scouts.

Employees of the American Lithographic Company have set an excellent example to other industrial concerns by taking a voluntary subscription of \$229 They passed the hat in every department of the plant, with this plendid result.

Don't forget to place your tobacco coupons and certificates in the boxes in the Schulte or United Cigar Stores. These contributions are a factor in the growth of the fund.

By the way, the fund is above \$80,000 this morning. The next goal, \$100,000, is almost in sight. of yesterday's progress on page three. WARNING! THE SUN TO

# FROM JAPAN Great Civic and Military **Demonstration Stirs**

Nippon Visitors. HALF MILLION CHEER

Mayor Hails Ishii's Party as Friendly Allies in the

GUESTS OF JUDGE GARY

Cause of Democracy.

Soldiers, Sailors, Flags, Bunting and Bands of Music Enliven Greeting.

admiration and trust which the neonle of New York city offer to the allies of the United States, the gentlemen of Japan so markedly honored yesterday afternoon by city, State and Federal officials and so handsomely cheered by the massed thousands in the streets confessed themselves, in the words of Viscount Ishii to THE SUN, "in a glow of appreciation."

To them was accorded every possible friendship that Americans feel for their country and brushed aside some cobwebs of suspicion and malice. More than half a million persons in Broadway and Fifth avanue and other streets where they appeared waved the Sunflag and gave them their due of "Ransati".

fing and gave them their due of "Banzai!"

From a portice of the Union League Club in the late afternoon, Viscount Ishii, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Major-Gen. Sugano and their associates of the commission were privileged to review the new One Hundred and Sixty-fifth United States Infantry, the finest object lesson, perhaps, that they could have had of the forthcoming military power of the United States. It was at the Union League Club that Viscount Ishii, standing between Mayor Mitchel and Charles E. Hughes, permitted his enthusiasm to break through impassivity. With such impulsiveness as could scarcely be expected from ambassadors extraordinary, he gripped The Mayor by

in this war, you Americans."

Guests at Judge Gary's Home. In the evening when the official cere-

son, Gen. Daniel Appleton, Dock Com-missioner R. A. C. Smith and other gentlemen who have taken a very active part in receiving them. The public welcome of yesterday, godes, was the preliminary of a programme of entertainment and functions which will extend over to-day and to-morrow. To-day they will be enter-tained at luncheon by the Chamber of Commerce and will be guided in a sighteing tour of downtown Manhattan in the morning and a boat trip around Man-hatian Island in the afternoon. At night they will be the guests of the citizens' littee at dinner at the Ritz-Carlcommittee at dinner at the Ritz-Carl-ton, and subsequently will appear at the reception of the Japan Society at the Hotel Astor. To-morrow they will visit West Point and to-morrow night the of-

West Point and to-morrow night the official banquet will be held at the
Waldorf-Astoria.

Irrespective of the expressed appreciation of the members of the Imperial
Commission, the outstanding fact of
their reception here yesterday was the
sincerely friendly attitude of the people
on the streets. According to the Mayor
and Judge Gary, the warmth of the
greeting given them by the people was
sufficient answer and rebuke to the
troublemakers, journalistic and othertroublemakers, journalistic and other-wise, who have sought with craft and persistence to create antipathy to the

men of Nippon.

The Japanese brought with them no great national hero, such as Joffre; no world famous statesman, such as Balfour. Among them was no single shin ing personality to fulminate street cheer-ing. They were great men from the other side of the world, typical of their nation, but little known to New York. But they were greated with every mani-festation of earnest liking and of deep respect. The outcome of the day left the Mayor and his associates, like the Japanese themselves, "in a glow of ap-preciation." They came from Washington by special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, arriving at Communication

apecial train over the batteries and object the community of the community of the citizens' committee, headed by Judge Elbert H. Gary mittee, headed by Judge Elbert H. Gary and including Theodore Rousseau, secre-tary to the Mayor: George T. Wilson, Marcus M. Marks, Adjutant-General Charles H. Sherrill, N. G. N. Y.: E. H. Outerbridge, president of the Chamber of Commerce: Samuel W Fairchild, Sam-uel Q. Brown, William Fellowes Morgan, president of the Merchants Association;
Donn Barber, Lindsay Russell, Henry S.
Thompson, Robert A. C. Smith, Walter
W. Price, Hunter Wykes, George
Featherstone and Major-Gen. Daniel

Appleton.
The United States Government was represented by Breckenridge Long. Third Assistant Secretary of State, who presented the members of the commission to the members of the citizens' committee. The United States Army was represented by Brig.-Gen. James A. Frons, and the United States Navy by Rear Admiral Nathaniel R. Usher. BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organiza-tion or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors. After the introductions and general

## HOOVER MAY ORDER AN EIGHT CENT LOAF Standard Bread Size Expected to Be 16 Ounces.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.—Herbert C. Hoover announced to-day that he intends shortly to make recommendations to the bakers of the United States as to to the bakers of the United States as to a price and standard size for bread. It is understood that the Food Administration believes a sixteen ounce loaf can be made to sell profitably at 8 cents.

There is no intimation of the method that will be used to force a general observance on the part of the bakers of the Food Administration's price. As an extreme measure Mr. Hoover is granted the power in the food bill to compel the licensing of bakeries and other producers of food. It is expected, however, that another attempt will be made to obtain voluntary agreement before coercive tactics are employed.

tios are employed.

The Federal Trade Commission is completing an inquiry into the cost of baking and distributing bread, the results of which will be made public within a few days.

# HOUSE PLANS TO PUNISH HEFLIN

Inquiry for Charges and Von Bernstorff's Bribery System Assured.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 .- A sweeping investigation into the truth of the anonymous charges of Representative Thomas J. Heffin and of the organizations through which Count von Bernmilitary and civic honor. Soldiers and storff worked to try to influence Consatiors of the new military strength of gress was assured to-day. Representathe nation paraded for them. The tive Hefin will be required to prove the Mayor, already distinguished for his truth of his statement that "thirteen or happy speeches before visiting commis- fourteen" members of the Senate and sions of our allies, excelled himself in House acted "suspiciously" in connechis address to the Imperial Japanese tion with the Bernstorff "sluch fund" of Commission. Judge Elbert H. Gary assured them of the firm and sincere
friendship that Americans feel for their
situation is regarded as very precarious. The House was far from satisfied with the action of the Rules Committee to-day, which adjourned after hearing Heffin, without taking action. Democratic leaders are as much if not more incensed than Republicans over the ill advised remarks of the liberary memory. advised remarks of the Alabama member, and promised to-night that if the Rules Committee failed to act to-morrow they would move to take the resolu-tion out of its hands and handle it in

the House.

Mr. Hefin's main plea before the committee to-day was that instead of investigating the truth of his utterances Congress turn its attention toward finding out what really was done with the Bernatorff "siush fund." He succeeded in allenating the sympathy of some of the few who are standing by him by objecting to having the Speaker name a committee to make him prove his statement or be punished. He wants such a committee elected by the House.

## Heffin Becomes Excited.

During his speech before the commit and during which he became much excited, he denied newspaper reports about his gambling game statement, charging that German agents had hired newsthey had passed from the sound and on account of his speech. But he failed color of their brilliant welcome, they to name directly the "suspicious thirteen

New York. At the private dinner at who paid for the postage to circulate which they were the guests of honor they met more informally Mayor Mitchel, Charles E. Hughes, George T. Wilford the distribution of the Mason that the control of the Section of the Britten measure to exempt German Americans from the draft, and also the Mason that the control of the Section of the Mason that the control of the Section of the Mason that the control of the Section of the Mason that the control of the Section of the Section of the Control of the Section of the Control o Wilfrom the draft, and also the Mason
comresolution to repeal the draft law. He
clerks of the Board of Elections arrived
wanted Senator La Follette's anti-Adwanted Senator La Follette's anti-Ady acministration activities probed, and he
sembly districts

Rules Committee fails to report to-morrow.

Gatting back to the subject of being expelled from the House. Mr. Heffin da'od Representative Norton, who was present, to vote "Aye" if he was given the opportunity. Mr. Norton indicated that he would do so with pleasure.

When members, Democratic and Republican, learned of the attitude Representative Heffin had taken to-day sentiment crystallized into a general demand for action by the House. Instead of expulsion many of the more conservative.

Then the clerks tackled Brooklyn and The Bronx and there was a hum of expectancy in the Mitchel corner when

for action by the House. Instead of expulsion many of the more conservative and cool headed members are now in favor of a public reprimand for Mr. Heffin, and suspension in the House for a time.

Mr. Heffin talked.

an important letter being stolen from his If he is expelled from the House, Mr. Heffin said, he will carry his case to the vealed more gains for Bennett

## Britten Makes Attack.

Representative Britten (Illinois) today said:
"Mr. Heflin has done more than any one man in Congress to destroy the efficiency of the army and navy. During his long service in the House he has been a confirmed pacifist of the lowest order, and is now masquerading as a war leader. Heftin has consistently the inspection of the voted against every increase in the navy recommended by the Navy General Bronz and Richmond ballots was com-Board as well as in increases in the pleted about midnight last night, and the Board as well as in increases in the army recommended by the General Staff.

It is he and men of his lik who are responsible for the country's unpreparedness for a great war to-day. He is the same Heflin who suggested that the hour. White House should be blown up by a boun.

The only gain made by Mayor Mitchel in any of the Brooklyn districts was in the Sixth inspection of which was com-"During all these years no one accused him of being disloyal to the flag nor of treason, but regarded his expressions merely as opinions of a member of the House. Now, when Heffin is seeking Senatorial honors in Alabama, he does not hesitate to besmirch the house and integrity of both headers. of Congress because he disagrees in opinion with a number of the members he admits that his slurring remarks are based entirely upon his personal opinion and are without one scintilla of proof."

Mr. Norton made this comment:

"If there is any member in the House who is corrupt and who has taken (ierman gold to influence his actions he tion is in progress, and amounced they should be driven from the House at would take note or any evidence of once. Likewise the House should not fraud discovered and also would examine hesitate to cleause itself from any mem-ber who may have falsely charged any Mitchel ballots member or members of the House with. At the same time District Attorney being corrupt and with having been the Swann announced that the Grand Jury beneficiaries of German gold." would take the matter up immediately.

# FIBENNETT LEADS BY 434; FUSION SHAKEUP MADE

Emory R. Buckner Succeeds Little as Mayor's Campaign Manager.

SWANN SEEKS FRAUD

Grand Jury to Act and Tammany May Make This an Issue.

SURPRISES IN BROOKLYN

Mitchel Makes Slight Gain-G. O. P. Will Ask Bennett to Withdraw.

Outstanding developments in the Mayoralty contest vesterday were:

1. William M. Bennett as a result of the reexamination of the Republican primary ballots led Mayor by 434 votes.

2. District Attorney Swann as-2. signed two assistants to watch the canvass, and announced he would call a special Grand Jury to consider frauds indicated in the many erasures before Bennett's name on the ballots. 3. A sudden change was made in the management of the Mitchel campaign. Luther B. Little, campaign manager, was made vice-chairman the fusion executive committee, and Emory R. Buckner, the lawyer who conducted the Curran police investiga-tion some years ago, was made cam-paign manuger, with separate head-quarters at the Hotel Manhattan.

Although the Mayor declined to talk, information indicates he will run as an independent, no matter if Bennett is made the Republican

Republican leaders, alarmed at the prospect of being forced to take Mr. Bennett, talk of asking the special session of the Legislature next week to amend the election law to per-mit a nominee to withdraw from the ticket. If Mr. Bennett is nominated it it understood the leaders will endeavor to have him withdraw, pointing out his vote would probably place the Re-publican party fourth in the city, behind even the Socialists.

Mr. Bennett, through his attorney, yesterday secured an order from Justice Goff restraining the Board from Justice Goff restraining the Board of Elections from certifying to the Secretary of State that John Purroy Mitchel is the Republican candidate for Mayor. Ballots for the soldiers now will be delayed. 7. Mayor Mitchel and A. S. Gilbert, his counsel, both assured Theo-dore T. Baylor, counsel for Mr. Ben-

nett, that if the examination shows beyond doubt that Bennett is the winner they will expedite court decision.

Mr. Gilbert volunteered to present any
evidences of fraud to the District Attorney.

Patriotism will be the dominant

commaign, it be-

S. issue of the campaign, it be-came apparent yesterday. Morris Hillthe Mayor for frankly stating his views on this issue, and rapped Judge John F. Hylan for failing to declare him-

## BROOKLYN SURPRISES.

A big jump in the Bennett vote came

ministration activities probed, and he mentioned Representative Baer and Representative North Dakota in the same indirect manner.

Representative Fordney, author of another resolution demanding that Heflin other resolution demanding that Heflin prove his statements or be punished by the House, will not press it unless the Mitchel upon which erasure marks were found in front of Mr. Bennetts Rules Committee falls to report to-mor- found in front of Mr. Bennett's name

time.

Mr. Heffin talked mysteriously about would be shown in that borough.

Rut they were quickly doomed to bit-But they were quickly doomed to hit-ter disappointment. Instead the first two Brooklyn Assembly districts reinstance, twenty-four out of twenty-eight election districts in the First Assembly district in Brooklyn showed a gain of five votes for Mr. Bennett. The Bronx also came along with more gains for Bennett, and the Mitchel rooters were silent. In The Bronx Bennett gained forty-five votes in the Sixth Assembly, district, and in the Second Assembly district. sembly district, and in the Second As-sembly district of Richmond he guined

The inspection of Manhattan, The

the Sixth, inspection of which was com-

teenth and Eighteenth Manhattan dis-

the erasure marks found on hundreds of